§911.9

Board may condition a decision to disclose unpublished information upon inclusion of additional or amended provisions in the protective order. Upon request made pursuant to this part or on its own initiative, the Finance Board may authorize use of the documents in another legal proceeding or non-adversarial matter.

(c) *Responsibility of litigants.* If the documents are disclosed in connection with a legal proceeding, the requester is responsible for:

- (1) Promptly notifying all other parties to the legal proceeding of the disclosure, and, after entry of a protective order, providing copies of the documents to the other parties that are signatories and subject to the protective order; and
- (2) At the conclusion of the legal proceeding, retrieving the documents from the court or other body's file as soon as they are no longer required and certifying to the Finance Board that every party covered by the protective order has destroyed the unpublished information.
- (d) Certification or authentication. If the Finance Board has authorized disclosure of unpublished information by document, it will provide certified or authenticated copies of the document upon request.

§911.9 Fees.

(a) Fees for records search, copying, and certification. Unless waived or reduced, a requester must pay a fee to the Finance Board for the costs of searching, copying, authenticating, or certifying unpublished information in accordance with 12 CFR 910.9. The Office of Resource Management generally will bill a requester upon completion of the production, but, in certain instances, may require a requester to remit payment prior to providing the requested information. To pay fees assessed under this section, a requester must deliver to the Office of Resource Management, located at the Federal Housing Finance Board, 1777 F Street, NW., Washington, DC 20006, a check or money order made payable to the 'Federal Housing Finance Board.'

(b) Witness fees and mileage. (1) Current Finance Board or federal employees. If the Finance Board authorizes disclo-

sure of unpublished information by testimony of a current Finance Board employee or agent or a former Finance Board employee or agent who is still in the employ of the United States, upon completion of the testimonial appearance the requester must remit promptly to the Office of Resource Management payment for witness fees and mileage computed in accordance with 28 U.S.C. 1821.

(2) Former employees or agents. If the Finance Board authorizes disclosure of unpublished information by testimony of a former Finance Board employee or agent who is not currently employed by the United States, upon completion of the testimonial appearance the requester must remit promptly to the witness any witness fees or mileage due in accordance with 28 U.S.C. 1821.

 $[64\ FR\ 44106,\ Aug.\ 13,\ 1999,\ as\ amended\ at\ 65\ FR\ 8258,\ Feb.\ 18,\ 2000]$

PART 912—INFORMATION RE-GARDING MEETINGS OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE FEDERAL HOUSING FINANCE BOARD

Sec.

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AUTHORITY: 5 U.S.C. 552b.

SOURCE: 58 FR 19202, Apr. 13, 1993, unless otherwise noted. Redesignated at 65 FR 8256, Feb. 18, 2000.

§ 912.1 Definitions.

As used in this part:

Board Director or *Director* means a member of the Board of Directors.

Chairperson includes the Acting Chairperson.

Meeting means any deliberations of three or more Directors of the Board of Directors, that determines or results in the joint conduct or disposition of official Finance Board business, but does not include:

(1) Discussions to determine whether meetings will be open or closed or whether information pertaining to closed meetings will be disclosed;

- (2) Discussions to determine whether to schedule a meeting with less than seven days notice, or to change the time, place or subject matter of a scheduled meeting; and
- (3) Disposition of Finance Board business by circulation of written materials on proposed actions to individual Directors for proposed actions, and notational voting by the individual Directors on such proposed actions.

Public observation means the right of the general public to attend open meetings of the Board of Directors, but does not include the right to participate therein unless invited to do so by the Chairperson.

Secretary to the Board includes the Acting Secretary if the position of Secretary is vacant.

Sunshine Act means the Government in the Sunshine Act (5 U.S.C. 552b).

[58 FR 19202, Apr. 13, 1993, as amended at 65 FR 8258, Feb. 18, 2000. Redesignated and amended at 67 FR 12844, Mar. 20, 2002]

§ 912.2 Purpose and scope.

- (a) This part is issued by the Finance Board pursuant to the Sunshine Act, which requires Federal agencies, headed by collegial bodies, to promulgate regulations to implement its provisions. The purpose of these regulations is to provide the public with access to information regarding the decision-making processes of the Board of Directors of the Finance Board, while protecting the privacy rights of individuals and the ability of the Board of Directors to carry out its responsibilities.
- (b) The Board of Directors shall not jointly conduct or dispose of official Finance Board business other than in accordance with this part.

[58 FR 19202, Apr. 13, 1993, as amended at 65 FR 8258, Feb. 18, 2000. Redesignated and amended at 67 FR 12844, Mar. 20, 2002]

§912.3 Open meetings.

- (a) Except as provided in §912.4, every portion of every meeting of the Board of Directors shall be open to public observation.
- (b) Unless otherwise specified in the public notice, open meetings of the Board of Directors shall be held in the Board Room of the Finance Board at

1777 F Street, NW., Washington, DC, at the time specified in the public notice.

[58 FR 19202, Apr. 13, 1993, as amended at 65 FR 8258, Feb. 18, 2000]

§912.4 Closed meetings.

- (a) The Board of Directors may close a meeting, or portion thereof, to public observation, or withhold information from the public pertaining to a meeting, when it determines that opening the meeting, or a portion thereof, or the public disclosure of information pertaining to such meeting, or portion thereof, is likely to:
 - (1) Disclose matters that are:
- (i) Specifically authorized under criteria established by an Executive Order to be kept secret in the interests of national defense or foreign policy; and
- (ii) Are, in fact, properly classified pursuant to such Executive Order;
- (2) Relate solely to the internal personnel rules and practices of the Finance Board;
- (3) Disclose matters specifically exempt from disclosure by statute (other than the Freedom of Information Act (5 U.S.C. 552)), *provided* that such statute:
- (i) Requires that the matters be withheld from the public in such a manner as to leave no discretion on the issue;
- (ii) Establishes particular criteria for withholding matters from the public or refers to particular types of matters to be withheld;
- (4) Disclose trade secrets or commercial or financial information that is obtained from a person and is privileged or confidential;
- (5) Involve accusing any person of a crime, or formally censuring any person;
- (6) Disclose information of a personal nature where disclosure would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy;
- (7) Disclose investigatory records compiled for law enforcement purposes, or information which if written would be contained in such records, but only to the extent that the production of such records or information would:
- (i) Interfere with enforcement proceedings;
- (ii) Deprive a person of a right to a fair trial or an impartial adjudication;